THE PAPAL POWER

Graphic History of the Catholie Church.

Influence of the Popes in

RISE OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Contentions Between Emperors and Pontiffs.

Causes and Era of the Reformation and Progress of Protestanti m.

Effects of the French Revolution on the Papacy.

THE POPES IN EXILE.

The Councils and Diets of the Roman Church.

Progress and Close of the Temporal Power.

The Eternal City Becomes the Capital of a United Italy.

The important events that, for three months past, have been transpiring at Rome have already led to the extinction of the oldest dynasty in the world and deprived the Popes of that temporal jurisdiction ey have neld since the days of Chalemagne, a though they still claim spiritual supremacy over nearly two hundred millions of Christians. A trustworthy history, ther fore, such as has not yet appeared in the columns of the press, of the rise, growth and influence of that power cannot fall to be acceptable to our readers, and such, compiled with much care and impartiality, we now place before

CLAIMS OF SUPREMACY BY THE ROMAN SEE. the Popes of Rome claim supremacy, by Divine right, over all other bishops, regarding themselves old, had the primacy of the Apostles bestowed on he was martyred in the year 66. Ranke tells us, in his "History of the Popes," that "no long time had clapsed before he bishops of Rome acquired the supremacy." "It is, indeed," he says, "a vain pretence to assert that this supremacy was universally acknowledged by East and West, even in the first century, or, indeed, at any time; but it is equally certain that they quickly gained a pre-emmence, raising them far bove all other ecclesiastical dignitaries." The unaunted firmness which the bishops of Rome displayed throughout the fearful persecutions to which he Christians were subjected during the first two this position; one after another they cheerfully followed their predecessors in the path of martyrdom.

Their supremacy was further strengthened by the emperors from the time Constantine embraced the Christian faith until the partition of the empire. We find Theogosius the Great commanding that all nations claiming the protection of his Grace should receive the faith as propounded by St. Peter to the nans; while Valentinian forbade the bishops. whether of Gaul or the other provinces, to depart from the received customs of the Church without the sanction of that venerable man, the Pope of the Holy City.

The appellation "pope," a Greek word, signifying "father." appears to have been first taken by Hygiin his avowal of the authoritative position he heid, using the following words: -"All ecclesiastical matters throughout the world are, by Divine right, to be referred to the Apostolic Sec-that is, to St. Peter, the author of its name and honors." Towards the close of the same century we find Pope Felix II., who was the first to apply the term "vicar," to himself, equally emphatic in the assertion of his claims, saying, "St. Peter, the apostle, speaks in me, his

v.car, and Christ speaks in him." The emperors of the East, however, were averse to the recognition of the supremacy of the See of Rome in their dominions, and it was, doubtless, owing to their influence that we find, during the reign of Pope Simplicius, the sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem, struggling respectively for the supremacy, their claims obtaining only a partial and temporary recognition. We meet the titl "supreme pontiff," first applied to Theodorus, who ascended the Papal chair in 642, by the African hishons, who addressed him as

"supreme pontiff of all bishops." DISRUPTION OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. The important part played by the bishops of Rome during the disruption of the empire led to the foundation of the temporal power of the Church. When the Roman empire, so long conquering and paramount, was in turn invaded and overcome, Christianity, amid the general convulsions that

found herself in entirely altered circumstances. From the commencement of the fifth to the middle of the eighth century Rome was repeatedly taken, dais, and other endless and barbarian hordes who poured out their savage multitudes over Italy.

ensued, received a violent shock, and the Church

ROME PLUNDERED BY THE GOTHS AND VANDALS. In 410 the city was taken and pillaged by Alaric. King of the Goths. Next came Atilla, the Hun, called the Scourge of God. with 500,000 followers, who are described as more like demons than men. He was met, while yet in the North of Italy, by Pope Lee, accompanied by a few ecclesiastics, who succeeded in diverting him from his fierce purpose. Soon after came Genseric, one of the Vandais. He set sail from Africa, and, when asked by the pilot, "Where shall I steer ?" answered, "Leave that to the winds; they will take me to the country God is angry with." He landed near Rome. Again the Pope went forth with a few unarmed ecclesiastics, and, though he did not succeed in turning him back, he obtained for the people the best terms he could. The horrors at that time were so great that when

The horrors at that time were so great that when the Greek General, Narses, took the city, in 552, it was the fitteenth time it had been taken by an army within sixteen pears.

Meantime the Lombords, as neighbors most dangerous and hostile, had established a powerful sovereignty in Italy, while the Arabs, inspired by fanaticism and a dogmatizing creed directly opposed to the Christian fiith, now began to pour themselves over the West, as they had previously done over the East. They had gained possession of Africa after repeated attacks, had made themselves masters of Spain by one battle, and their General, Musa, had boasted that he would march by the Pyrenees, closs the Alps into Italy and have the name of Mahomet proclaimed from the Vatican at Rome.

the Pyreness, cross the asymptotic from the Vatican as name of Mahomet proclaimed from the Vatican as Rome.

To add to the period the reonoclastic dissensions had broken out, and the Emperor at Constantinofile adopted the party to which the Pope was opposed. Martin I., who ascended the Papa chair in 64, was made a prisoner by the Emperor's orders, conveyed to the isle of Naxes, and subjected to great indigatitles, subsequently he was taken to Constantinopie, brought to a mock trial, accused of conspiring against the Emperor, stripped of his pontifical robes and dragged through the streets with an iron cellar about his neck. He was then cast into prison and shortly after banished to the Crimea, where he died shortly after banished to the Crimea, where he ded

out in necessary and the crimea, where he died privations in 605.

SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE.

While Christianity was then almost exterminated in trice by the progres of Mohammedanism, and all trise by the progres of Mohammedanism, and all trise by the progres of Mohammedanism, and all trise the continuous the faith had spread beyond the limits of the

Roman empire—more especially had it taken deep root-among the German tribes of the Weat. A Christian power had arisen among the tribes towards which the Pope, who had so long bravely struzgled against his enemies, could stretch forth his hands and find succor. Among all the Germanic nations the Franks alone had become Catholic from their first rise in the provinces of the Roman see had secured important advantages to the Franksh nation.

The most attached of all however to the See of Rome were the Angio-Saxons. No more important results ever ensued from the resolution of any other Pope than from that of Gregory the Great, who, when he saw the fair Angio-Saxon explices for sale in the streets of Rome, etermined on the conver-

ment to Rome; and thus did the devoted submission of the Angro-Saxons extend itself over the whole realm of the Franks.

ORIGIN OF THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE CHURCH. When other realms were sinking into one common rain, and the world seemed about to become the prey of the Mosiein, Pepin of Herstat, the son of Charles Martel, and founder of the race, afterwards called the Carolovingian, had risen to supreme power, and that race it was which offered the first enectual resistance to the Monammedian conquerors. Ratke tells us that "at this time the East Bounan empire was fahing into rains, incapacie of supporting Christendom against Isamism of of defending its own domains in Italy against the Lombards, yet continuing to claim supremnoy even in spiritual affairs; on the other hand, the German nations, full of the most vigorous life, victorious over the Mossem, attached to that authority (the See of Rome) of whose protecting and restrictive influences they still fet the need, and filled with an unlimited and most freely rendered devotion."

THE POPE SEEKS THE AID OF KING PEPIN.

Such was the condition of affairs when Stephea III. applied for aid to King Pepin against the Lombards, who had taken possession of the exerchate of Ravenna and adjoining territories, and, under their King. Astophus had laided user to Rome. Pebil had

applied for aid to King Popin against the lombards, who had taken possession of the exarchate of Ravenna and adjoining territories, and, under their king, astophus, had laid siege to Rome. Popin laid siege to Pavia and wrested the exarchate from the Lombards and transferred it to the Pope in 754. He also camed the keys of the conquered towns to be placed on the altar of St. Peter, and in this act is believed by some to have laid the foundation of the whole temporal power of the Popes, who thus became recognized temporal sovereigns in listy.

haly.

In strict justice, however, historians say that the exarchate should have been restered to the Roman Emperor from whom the Lombards had wrested it, and that when the proposal for such restoration was made to Pepin his reply was that "for ne laver of man had he entered the strife, but from veneration to St. Peter alone, and in the hope of obtaining forgiveness of his sins."

made to repin his reply was that "for ne lavor of man had he entered the strife, but from veneration to St. Peter alone, and in the hope of obtaining forgreness of his sins."

GRABLEMAGNE AND THE POPES.

In 774 Charlemagne, having succeeded to the throne on the death of Pepin, his father, and Adrian I., a most energetic Pope, being in the chair of Peter, the Lombards became again aggressive. Charlemagne crossed the Alps, diving them before him, and sent their king besederius a prisoner to France. Thus endout the dominion of the Lombards in Italy. This monarch showed the most profound deference for the Pope; visiting Rome, he kissed the steps of St. Peter as he entered the vestibule where the Pontiff awaited him. He confirmed all the possessions awarded by Pepin to the Church.

ORIGIN OF TIPHES.

In 779 Charlemagne onforced throughout his dominious the imposition of tithes for the support of the chergy, churches, schools and the poor.

CHARLEMAGNE CROWNED EMPEROR OF THE WEST. In 800, full of fame and victory, having united under his ba nor the greater part of the komano-Germanic nations of Christendom, and being in possessien of all the seats of the Western emperors, whether in Italy, Germany or Gail, and inherling their power, he again visited Rome and was crowned Emperer of the West on the Feast of the Nativity by Leo III, with great pomp, in the presence of the clergy, nobles and people of Rome. With reference to the date of the crigin of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, we may here remark that the historians of the Catholic Church claim it to date from the days of Pope Sylvester I., and that King Pepin only resoured and Charlemagne confirmed to the Church that which for upwards of Rome or the other, And as evidence of this they say that in the act of donation by Pepin there is not a word respecting to the fact that Charlemagne, when the right of the Pope. They also held that this view is further continued to her. And as evidence of the same right. He says:—"Your Majesty says that our relations towards to fir

ject." The purther remarks of this Pontiff we think quite perthent, containing all that it is necessary to say pro or con, and with them we close this question. He adds:—"But, in fact, ten centuries since the time of Charlemagne have rendered useless all further investigation. An undisturbed possession of a housand years is a title the most clear which can exist between sovereigns; the fact of that possession has proved that, whatever may have been the understanding between their may have tempessions circumstances, the Holy See has never, in reference to her territorial dominions, held any other relations with the successors of Charlemagne than those which exist between every independent sovereign and other sovereigns."

From the time of Charlemagne, in 800, until the final expulsion of the Saracens from Haly in the beginning of the eleventh century, the Popes acted a conspicuous part in the affairs of Europe, had their temporal possessions largely increased, and maintained elevated ideas of not only the pontificate, but the episcopal office. Engenius II., who commenced his reign in 824, is said to have been the first who introduced organs into the churches of the West, and Valentine, who succeeded him in 827, the first upon whom the ceremony of kissing the towars practised by the Senate and the people of Rome; while Sergius II., who became Pontif in 844, is reputed the first who took a new name at his election, his real one being Osporci, or Swinemouth, Leo IV., who succeeded him in 847, was eminently distinguished for zeal and courage. Under him the Saracens were defeated with great loss at Ostea by the Romans and Neapolitans, commanded by Cosarius, son of the Duke of Naples. He did much towards the repairs of 8t. Peter's and the Vatican, and enclosed the city with a wall. He anointed king Alired of England, who was sent to Rome for confirmation when five years old.

Adriaa

to him from princes, and that he had a right to excommunicate them."

DEPEAT AND EXPULSION OF THE SARACENS PROM ITALY.

John X. defeated the Saracens on the Gangliano, being present in person at this victory, which, according to Wilks, in his history of the Papacy, he actived with great renown, assisted by the troops of Berenger, of the Dukes of Benevento, Naples and Gaeta, and by the general of the Greek emperor. He crowned Berenger Emperor of the Romans, A. D. 916, who centified all the grants of his predecessors to the See of Rome.

In 907 the Emperor Othe restered to the Pope various territories in the neighborhood of Rayenna and elsewhere which had been seized by former kings of Italy. John XV. gave his sanction to Hugh Capet, who had seized the crown of France in 987, and is considered the first Pope who practised from the coasts of Italy and the territories of Rome during the reign of Benedict VIII., which commenced in 1012. Damasius II., who began his reign in 1047, 18 said to have been the first Pope who assumed the tight.

sumed the tiara.

THE PIRST PAPAL ARMY.

He was succeeded by Leo IX., an eminent Pontiff, and the first who kept a regular army in his pay. He confronted the Normans with it in battle at Civitella, but was defeated and made prisoner. His enemies, however, asked his forgiveness, and placed their conquesis at his disposal. He then bestowed upon them the whole of Lower Italy, to be held as a "fiet of the Holy See." In 1066 Alexander II. gave his sanction to william the Norman's invasion of England, granting him the kingdom in the name of St. Peter.

Strucgles for supremacy between the popes

And emperors.

With the accession to the Papal chair of Gregory
VIL (Hiddorand), in 1073, began that struggle for
supremacy between the emperors and princes of
Enrope and the Popes of Rome which convulsed
Europe for centuries. Hitherto they had co-operated
harmoniously, affording each other mitual support.
The Pope had not previously claimed the direct
momination of the bishops throughout the empire.
He had referred the choice to the chapters, and in
tiese the high German nobility had exercised a
commanding influence; but how the emperors
aspired to an absolute control over investitures, and
Gregory, perceiving the end to which things were
tending, determined to free the pontineate from any
interference with its appointments on the part of the
empire.

Having fixed his thoughts upon this subject he
caused a resolution to be adopted by one of his
counsels that ne clerical office should in future be
conferred by a layman, thus directly conflicting
with a right or custom the Emperor had hitherte
exercised. The contention maintained by the Popes STRUGGLES FOR SUPREMACY BETWEEN THE POPES

It has followed that her spiritual nead now devoted bimself to the interests of his temporal sovereignty, and pursued these with an eagerness hitherto unknown. And this was in accordance with the temper and direction of the age. 'I had once thought,' remarks one of the speakers at the Council of Basic (1433), 'that the secular power should be wholly separate from that of the Church; out I have now learned that virtue without force is but slightly respected, and that the Pope, without the patrimony of the Church, would be merely the servant of kings and princes.'" The Emperor Frederic Barbarossa renewed the quarren with the Pope, seized Rome and dreve Alexander III., who had formally deposed him, into exile at Benevento. It was during this pentificate that the Council of Lateran, held in 1179, defined the right of election to the Papal See as vested in the cardinals alone; hitherto it had required the continuation of the priests and people of kome. One of the most courageous asserters of the rights of his office was innocent III. He claimed for the See universal control, and formed with the cities of Puscany the Guelphie league, in which they agreed to recognize no king, duke or governor, without the approbation of the See of Rome.

FURTHER INCREASE OF THE PAPAL TERRITORY.

He took Spoleto and Ancona under the pies that they had been conferred by a grant of the Empress Mathida on Gregory VII., and retained them for the patrimony of St. Peier. He created kings in Armenia, Bulgaria, Bohemia and Aragon; crowned Otho IV. emperor, excommunicated Philip II. of France, and put the whole nation under interdict till that sovereign consented to take back his queen, lingeborg, whom he had discarded; placed England under editer in 1208, excommunicating King John, who had resisted the appointment of Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury, and, indeed, aed all the sovereigns of Europe in passive obecience.

Accession of The Hapsburg Dynasty.

Under the direction of Gregory X. the princes of Germany elected, in 1273, as Emperor,

must submit."

The Council of Basle, held in 1433, also declared its anthority paramount to that of Pope. Its decrees, however, got the seal of Nicholss V. attached to them, although they circumscribed his spiritual power, and he vigorously set about strengthening his temporal sway.

authority paramount to that of Pope. Its decrees, however, got the seal of Nicholas V. attached to them, although they circumscribed his spiritual power, and he vigorously set about strengthening his temporal sway. The STATES OF THE CHURCH. Julius II., who became Pontiff in 1503, may be regarded as the founder, or rather solidiner, of the late exclesiastical States. During his short pontificate he extended his dominion from Terracima to Piacentia, and from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic. He also taxed lightly the cities he acquired, employed Bramante and Michael Angelo to creet the new St. Peter's on a gigantic scale, after the mozel of the ancient Pantheon; caused the old Basilica to be pulled down, and land himself the first stone of the new structure. He also restored the Vatican and employed the Franciscan mendicant friars to replenish his exchequer, one of whom, it is said, brought him in 27,000 ducats. He endeavored to subdue all the petty sovereigns of Romagna and to acquire a permanent territory for the Church. He expelled the Baglioni from Perugia and the Bentivogii from Bologaa, which last city he entered in triumph A. D. 1866. He further allowed all cities he conquered municipal and other privileges. In pursuance of his plans of territorial aggrandizement he joined the League of Cambray, with France, Spain and Germany, against Venice. The Venetiansbeing defeated at the battle of Gheara d'Adda in 1809 he obtained from them the remaining cities of Romagna, and them making peace with them he repaired to his recent conquest of Bologna, whence he thundered his annthemas against the Duke of Ferarra, the Emperor Maximilian and Louis XII., King of France, against the Pope, at Pisa in 1611, which soon after adjourned to Milan. The Pontif then summoned a council at Rome and formed with Venice and Spain the Holy League against France and Germany. Henry VIII. of England also lent his name to the league. The Pope took the Swiss into his pay, and the Emperor Maximilian Raving ultimately joined the league, the F

miner-over propositions against indulgences, at Wittemberg, in Saxony, October 31, 1517, but the disputation only served to further fan the fame of controversy.

LUTHER BURNS THE POPE'S BULL.

In 1519 the views of Luther were adopted by Melancthon and Zuingilus, and in the same year he was excommunicated by Leo, but in retastistion burnt the Pope's buil and declared himself out of the Communion of Rome. In 1521 the Diet of Worms was held, which outlawed Luther, but from which he retired under a safe conduct of Charles V. In 1522, Adrian VI. having succeeded Leo, the Diet of Nurmberg was held, to which the Pope sent Cheregate as legate, with full powers to enforce the edict of Worms against Luther, and to reform acuses among the clergy. The Germans drew up their grievances in 190 articles, and demanded a general council of the Onurch. Adrian having died in the following year and been succeeded by Clement VII, the German princes renewed their demand for a general council. The first Diet of Spires, held in 1526, granted free exercise of religion to the reformers in Germany, Ferdinand I., brother of the Emperor, signing the decree. The second Diet of Spires, however, held in 1629, decided against Luther, and eniored the edict of Worms; but six German princes had meantime become Protestant, and in the Diet of Augsburg, held in the following year; twenty-eight articles were drawn up by Melascthon, which formed the foundation of the Lutheran erced. Charles V. and the Diet, however, refused to subscribe them.

CONTINUED PROGRESS OF PROTESTANTISM.

In 1531 the Protestant princes formed the league of Smalkaide, which England, France, Denmark and other States supported. The Emperor in the meantime, being hard pressed by the Turks, concluded with the Protestant princes the treaty of Kadan, and all Northern Germany adopted the reformed faith. Meantime Sweden, under Gustavus Vasa, had adopted the views of Olaus Fetri, a disciple of Luther, and Denmark had followed in the same course in 1527, under Christian III.; while the Q

with the expectation of dealing the dissistions arising among Christians. The Protestant party objected to Milan as the place for holding it; it was therefore convened at Trent in 1545. Its sittings were soon after adjourned to Bologna, but the Protestant princes objected also to this place as too much under Italian influence, and the Council adjourned in 1546, the year in which Luther died, without having effected any good. Julius III., who ascended the papal chair in 1559, reopened the Council in the following year, but, offended at some of its decrees regarding the presentation to benefices, suspended its sittings in 1552.

Soon after this Maurice, Elector of Saxony, joining the Lutherants, formed a close alliance with France, surprised the Emperor Charles at Inspruck, and extorted from him the Treaty of Passau, in 1552, by which toleration was accorded to all Protestants. This was afterwards fully confirmed in the Diet of Augsburg, opened by Ferdinand, the Emperor's brother, wherein was decreed that all who had subscribed to the confessions of Augsburg 1559) were entirely exempt from the juriselction, spiritual and temporal, of the Roman Pontiff, and thus the reformed religion was legally recognized in Germany, September 25, 1595.

The Council of Trent was again summoned in January, 1502, by Plus IV., and dissolved December, 1563. This was its third and last sitting. From its first opening until its final close all Northern Germany, Denmark, Sweden, England and a part of Switzerland, had ceased to be connected with the Caurch. For ten months there seemed little hope of the Council coming to an agreement: but at length Cardinal Morone gained over the Emperor Ferdinand L, Cardinal Guise assented on behalf of the King of France and the Protestants with the Church Health and the subtority of the Pontiff much strengthened, as to him was

crees.

LOYOLA POUNDS THE ORDER OF JESUITS—ITS SUPPRESSION.

This result was mainly brought about by the exertions of the Jesuits, an order founded in 1540 by Ignatius Loyola, of Spain, for the education of youth and the support of the Holy Sec. The influence accretised by this order from this time until its suppression, in 1773, by Clement XIV. was unbounded, lauded by it friends, but charged by its opponents with a restless and unscraptious spirit, and by sovereges and princes with repeated plots and intrigues against their persons and powers. Its members were expelled from Portugal with great crueity in 1759. They were transported to Rome, where they laid all their influence and riches at the feet of the Pope, whose Minister, Torregiani, adopted their cause in opposition to all the Catholic Powers. The order was expelled from France in 1762, under the Ministry of the Duke de Choiseul, notwithstanding the protest of the Popp., who declared the edict to be null and void. In Spain, Charles III, persuaded that they were intriguing to dethrone him in favor of his brother. Don Loudis, caused every house of the order to be closed in one night; Ferdinand expelled them from Parma, Spain, France, Naples, Portugal and Parma all combined to demand their extinction. France seized Avignon, Naples occupied Benevento and Ponie-Corvo, promising only to return these sequestrated provinces on the suppression of the Jesuits. The event, however, did not take place until 1773, in the reign of Clement XIV., who reluctantly consented. The following is the text in which he announced to Christendom the abeliation of that order, which for apwards of two centuries had so screnuously supported the ascendancy of the Church; convinced that the Society of Jesus can to longer effect those purposes for which it was founded, and moved by other reasons of State policy which we regain concealed in one own breast, we do

Church:—"Inspired, as we trust, by the Divine Spirit, impelied by the duty of restoring concord to the Church, convinced that the Society of Jesus can no longer effect those purposes for which it was founded, and moved by other reasons of State policy which we retain concealed in our own breast, we do extripate and abotish the Society of Jesus, its offices, houses and institutions."

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
The losses sustained by the Church in Europe, owing to the Reiormation, were more than compensated for numerically by the large accessions to her ranks from missionary labors in both Eastern and Western hemispheres during the sixteenth century, while she also regained much of her former prestige in Poisnd, Bohemia, Austria, France and other parts of Europe. Under the Jesut missions to the East three hundred thousand Christians were computed to have received baptism in Japan in 1577, and father Valiguano, who died in 1806, was reputed the founder of three hundred churches and thirty houses for Jesuits in that country. Many Oriental Christians were again muted to the See of Rome, and considerable progress made in bringing about a union of the Greek Christians resident in the Turkish empire.

A similar process was, at the same time, in action through East India. The historian Manfel tells us:—"Catholicism obtained a central position of great value to Goa. Thousands were converted every year; even as early as 1665 three hundred thousand Christians were computed to be in and around Goa, the mountains of Occhin and Cape Comorin."

THE CHURCH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Progress was still greater in the New World. Ranke tells us "that so carly as the beginning of the seventeenth century the Catholic Church was completely organized in South America, possessing five archibishops, twenty-seven bisheps, with four hundred monasteries, and parish chorches innumerable. The Popes about this time also did much towards the improvements and decorations of the city of Rome. Sexus V., who began his reign in 1656, expe

Ne miles distance, and completed the Church of St. Petor, the crection of which had been progressing under eighteen Popes, for the space of 100 years. In 1631 the territory of Urbino lapsed to the Church on the death of the last Duke, who had held it as a "flef of the Papal See." In 1644 the Duke of Parms, being unable to pay his debts, ceded Castro to Innocent X., the Pope undertaking to satisfy his creditors.

DECLINE OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

With the commencement of the eighteenth century began the curtailment of the Papal territories. At the peace of Utreent (1713) the islands or Sardinia and Sicily were bestowed on the Houses of Savoy and Austria without the Pope's consent, although he claimed both as "hels of the Holy See," and on the exunction of the House of Farnese the Duchtes of Parms and Piacentia were, in spite of his protests, bestowed by the Emperor on the Infant of Spain. Mocenngo, writing in 1737, says:—"It is certain that the sovereigns of Europe are making rapid progress toward depriving the Roman See of an its secular prerogatives." This was consummated by the French republic before the close of the century.

THE FIRST FIRST REVOLUTION.

In 1796 Italy was invaded by General Bonaparte at the head of the troops of republican France, who compelled the cession of Bologna and Ferarra to the Franch, while a subsidy of twenty millions of frances was also exacted, and a hundred of the most exquisite of the Italian works of art had, at the same time, to be given up to the French Directory. By the treaty of Solentens (January, 1767,) still more humiliating conditions were imposed—the whole of Romangia was surrendered to France, Avignon seized and a further sum of upwards of six millions of dollars extorted from the Papal exchequer.

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IMPRISONMENT OF PIUS VI. BY THE FRENCH DIRECTORY.

This was subsequently followed up by an advance upon Rome by Berthier, Aide-le-Camp of Bonaparte, and in February, 1798, the Pope was made a prisoner in the Vatican, hurried off to Florence and imprisoned in the convent of Chartreuse.

COURAGE AND DEATH OF THE POPE.

He died in 1799, a prisoner, in the eighty-second year of his sage, Home meantime having been abandoned to pillage, and the whole Church property in the Papal States confiscated to the French republic. Alison says:—"There is something sublime and worthy of a purer and holier faith in the reply of Pope Pius VI. to the French Directory, when he was ordered to disposessa himself of his temporal authority. I am prepared for every species of disgrace. As Supreme Pential I am resolved to die in the exercise of my powers. You may employ force—yes have the power to do so: but know tast, though yeu may be masters of my body, you are not so of my soul. Free in the region where it is placed, it cars neither the events nor the sufferings of this life. I stand on the threshold of another world. There I shall be sheltered alike from the violence and impiety of this."

FALL OF NAPOLEON I. AND RESTORATION OF THE

and impiety of this.'"

PAIL OF NAPOLEON L AND RESTORATION OF THE POTE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

Pius VII., his successor, one of whose first acts was to restore the Order of Jesuits, was reinstated in all his territories by the Cougress of Vienna in 1815, on the fall of Napoleon L., Avignen excepted, to the surrender of which Louis XVIII., who ascended the throne of France, was opposed. From that time until 1848 the Popes remained in possession of Rome.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

sion of Rome.

The IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPES.

In 1840 the present Pentiff, Pius IX., ascended the chair of Peter. His reign has already been, we believe, the longest on record, with one exception, since the days of the Aposties, and has been marked by religious and political events of the greatest possible importance. Among the religious we have his degmatic definition of the doctrine of "immaculate conception" in 1864, which then became an article or Roman Catoolic latth, and the assemblage of a General Council in the Vatican in 1869-70, the first held since that of Trent, more than 300 years before, which has successors a spiritual supremacy the highest ever claimed for the occupant of the Sec of Rome by declaring the infallibility of the Popes in tuciff ex cathedra teachings of the Church, while the promigration of this was rapidly followed by the loss of all his temporal power. On his accession to the Pontificate he was regarded as a prelate of great plety and moderation, and to meet the requirements of the times granted liberal reforms. They did not, however, satisfy the popular demands. Insurrections broke out in Itsly, and in 1848, however, the French republic sent an army against them, Louis Ram, took contrel of Rome. In 1849, however, the French republic sent an army against them, Louis Ram, took contrel of Rome. In 1849, however, the French republic sent an army against them, Louis invested the city and took it by assault, compelling the triumvisto fly, and the Pope returned to Rome in the following year and assumed control over the territories of the Church.

The war of 1859 waged by Victor Emmanuel, King of Sartlinia, against Austria, and in which how was

STILL ANOTHER PROTEST.

Fordham College Boys Declaiming Against the Spoliation of the Papal Territory by Victor Emmanuel.

At a meeting held by the students in the College hall on Friday evening last, over which Mr. John C. Keveney, of the class of 1871, presided, and Mr. Alpin J. Cameron, of the class of 1872, acted as Secretary, the following proceedings took

After the object of the meeting had been fully stated by the chairman, Mr. John O'Neill, A. M., grose and addressed the meeting.

The gentleman having had the benefit of a residence in Rome, depicted in vivid and touching colors the well known religious ceremonies on Easter Sunday in former times, and contrasted the present humiliating position of the Pontiff with that scene of splender and imposing solemnity by which he was surrounded on that day. He then proceeded to show, by strictly logical arguments, that the invasion of the peaceful dominions of the Pope, without cause or provocation, without any declaration of war, could find

NO JUSTIFICATION
In any of the established principles of international aw. He showed that Papal sovereignty had existed for upwards of a thousand years, bringing peace and happiness to the Roman people, proving conand happiness to the Roman people, proving conclusively that the Popes had acquired inalienable right to the crown by prescription. He stated that the Pope is no stranger to us. He is the Holy Father, the head of that spiritual body, the Catholic Church, of which it is our blessed privilege to be members. He is our father. We are his children, young and insignificant though we be. Whatever is his we, as Catholics, claim to be ours. That territory, so necessary for the FULL AND PREE EXERCISE OF HIS AUTHORITY and salutary influence over his world-wide flock, we hold to be not only his property, consecrated by ages of possession, but the property, and domain of the entire Catholic world. Every injury or insulfining at Plus IX. recoils upon us, his little ones. We have, then, in common with all Oatholics, not only a right but even a solemn duty to protest in this instance, because our possessions have been invaded and stolen, our father has been despoiled and SUBJECTED TO VIOLENCE.

And our protest must be all the more energetic because a hypocritical government, calling itself combains and the strain of the strainty and the strainty and the strainty and the strainty are the offered. He were despoiled are strainty as the strainty are the strainty and the strainty and the strainty are the strainty and the strainty a

and our process must be an use more energian be-cause a hypocritical government, calling itself Catholic, has been the offender. He urged the stu-dents not to be passive witnesses of this flagram-violation of all law, but to give evidence to the world that the spirit of true and lively Catholic faith lives and thrives under the old walls of Sa

faith lives and thrives under the old walls of St. John's.

Mr. William Anearn then followed, arguing against the legality of the Piebischtum, and also stated that the Roman people were deluded by the false ideas of liberty which prevail at the present day, and proceeded to show that they gained nothing by the transformation which has been effected in the Eternal City. The city was formerly the most orderly and moral city in the world, and now vice and immorality parade themselves unblushingly in the open light of day, and although now surrounded by gloom and darkness the Catholic heart must not falter, for the dawn will break at last.

Mr. Frank Adams, of Columbus, Ga., with all the characteristic lervoy of a Southerner, portrayed in

Mr. Frank Adams, of Columbus, Ga., with all the characteristic lervor of a Southerner, portrayed in glowing terms the amiable and saintly character of our beloved Pontiff. He remarked that in the consideration of his personal virtues alone we behold a just condemnation of this last effort made by the powers of darkness against the impregnable rock of Peter. His mild and paternal rule contrasts favorably with the iron yoke which the Romans are now compelled to bear.

Mr. John Sweeney, of Lawrence, Mass., suggested that we accept with pleasure the invitation of our sister college of Georgetown, D. C., to join with her in protesting against "the action of the usurping authorities in closing the colleges of Rome as indicative of a spirit hostile to the cause of education and progress. He stated that this was a matter of peculiar interest to us as follege students, and commented on the condition of the Roman college, which has been virtually suppressed. Let us show, he added, that we American students are not inferior to those of Europe in our appreciation of the importance of a sound Christian education, and that although we believe in a republican form of government, hevertheless we cannot be silent when religion is dethroned and learning proscribed. He ended by requesting the students to contribute liberally in aid of the Holy Father, remembering that whatever we give is a practical evidence of our zeal for religion and our devotion to our persecuted Poutliff, and will surely meet with a reward from the hands of that generous God who looks with a particular pleasure on the devotion of youth to His holy Church.

Mr. Henry Schachte, of Charleston, S. C., then of

hands of that generous God who looks with a particular pleasure on the devotion of youth to His holy Church.

Mr. Henry Schachte, of Charleston, S. C., then of fered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas we behold in the action of the government of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, in violently seizing possession of the city of Rome, the capital of the Papal territory and of the States of the Church, a flagrant violation of international and moral law, accompanied by peculiar circumstances of treachery and baseness, and a great injury done to the whole Catholic Church throughout the world, which requires for its happy, spiritual direction the entire freedom and independence of its spiritual head, the Pope, in his spisopal city, which is the centre of Catholic unity and government, a freedom and an independence which he cannot enjoy as the subject of Victor Emmanuel or of any other king; therefore, be it;

Resolved, That we, students of St. John's College, Fordham, protest against this outrage; that we deny the right of the litalian government, in denance of scienn pledges and treaties, to invace the domain of a prince with whom it was at peace, without any declaration of war, and annox his territory by the sole power of might over right.

Resolved, That we rends our assurance of affection and spiritual fidelity to our Holy Father, Pius IX, who, during it with four years, has shown himself to be the best of rulers and the best of men—an assurance in which we believe in least with him his present shaneful capitity and shall uncasingly pray for his release.

Resolved, That we unite with our fellow students of Georgetown College in reprobating in particular the conduct of the present neuropers in Rome u closing the Catholic College of that city, a conduct opposed to the true interests of secular education, as this directly intended to prevent the teaching of Christianity to youth.

Resolved, That consequently to prove the earnestness of our convictions and the sincertry of our devotion

THE INFANTIGIDE CRUSADE

The Police Actively Engaged in Carrying Out Judge Dowling's Suggestion Child-Mur-der Under Difficulties A Cruise Among the Temples of Guilt and Dens of Crime.

Yesterday, which shone so brightly and pleasantly for all good citizens, and in the crispiness and healt fulness of its atmosphere afforded delight to tho whose business called them on our splendid promenades, was dark and lowering for those accuracy enemies of society, the infamous wretches who thrive on the practice of infanticide and wax far in worldly wealth through murder of the innocent offspring of unnatural parents. The recommenda-tion of Justice Dowling, the Tombs Police Magistrate, that an officer of the law be placed at the door of each unhallowed den devoted to abortion, was carried out by the Superintendent of Police. where it was known such infamous practices were carried on policemen were stationed at an early

THE BESULTS OF THE DAY'S WORK in behalf of doomed innocents showed the wisdo of the recommendation and the timeliness of its adoption. And, moreover, had this measure been adopted years ago, before the detestable French

adopted years ago, before the detestable French doctrines of maternal responsibility and gained its present foothold, there is but too much reason for believing that the ceasus returns of the metropolis would have far exceeded the count given by Marshal Sharpe and his men.

With the view of ascertaining by actual observation the kind of women who resort to the abortionists, for the fell purpose of destroying the lives of their yet unborn children, and so by the crime of murder ridding themselves of their proper responsibilities, a Herald reporter yesterday viaited a number of the dens alluded to, or rather he consulted the policemen stationed in front of the doors of those places and watched the conduct of those who sought admission. He found the officers to be intelligent men, specially selected for their trustworthiness by Superintendent Kelso. They stood about

that the would-be murderers for whom the "doctors" and "doctoresses" of abortion were anxiously waiting had read the morning papers which announced the intention of the Superintendent of Police, or that the signt of a blue-coated, brass-buttoned guardian of the law at the entrances they desired to pass unobserved, were the repelling cause, there were

Police, or that the signt of a blue-coated, brass-buttioned guardian of the law at the entrances they desired to pass unobserved, were the repelling cause,
there were

NO FEMALE CALLERS

at these houses of iff repute. The policemen, however, on post at the doors had, on numerous occasions during the day, the r attention called to persons in vehicles, which in the morning drew up at
the sidewalk before them, and on Seeing how matters stood quickly drove away. None came on foot
to any of the uplown houses of infamous practice,
but in the lower part of the town, at the more vile
and notorious dens, feat women, a few of the humbler class, but more whose appearance indicated
that they were well to do in the world, timidly approached where the policemen kept watenful guard,
but quickly and sliently went their way.

The reporter, in pursuance of his instructions,
first visited the establishment at the corner of Fiftysecond street and Fifth avenue, a house whose
spiendid exterior appearance well might bull to
sleep all suspicion of its disreputable character. An
officer was here found on duty.

HIS OSSERVATIONS DURING THE DAY
were not noteworthy, and indeed the closed bilinds
and silent aspect of the spiendid mansion plainly
indicated that the Madame was fully alive to the exigencies of the eccasion, and that her scouls, of
whom the officer alleged she had quite a number in
her pay, had posted her customers. After
conferring briefly with the policeman the
reporter was turning away, when he observed comrings, the moment on this most aristocratic turnout he was surprised to see it draw up before the
perilous portal. The door of the carriage opened, a
damity foot rested on the step; but at that moment a
hand waved from a window directly over the policeman's head and the lady drew back into the carriage, which in a few seconds drove rapidly away.
The reporter saw at once that this was a lady too
much occupied to read the morning papers, too

SUNK IN THE DARKNESS OF SIN

to see the light; one rad

A LAGER PROBLEM.

Important Law Suit in Jersey-Legal Battle Over a Patent Ice House-Oan Beer be Brewed all the Year Round? The fact is probably generally well known that

until recently lager beer could only be successfully prewed during the winter months, and hence the brewers were put to an immense expense in the construction of mammoth storehouses, capable of allowing the stowage away of thousands of barrels of beer, s) as to meet the great supply demanded during the summer months. In the effort to conceive some method whereby the erection of these monster storehouses could be dispensed with fabulous sums of money

the erection of these monster storehouses could be dispensed with fabulous sums of money have been exhausted, and scientific and inventive brains have toiled endlessly during a long series of years. Constant dripping, however, will wear away a stone, and finally, in the year 1869, a patent was granted to E. D. Brainerd, of Albany, by the authorities at Washington, for what is claimed to be the time of t

THE SHOEMAKERS' REVOLT.

Prospect of a Compromise-The Men Willing, but the Employers Not Rendy. The committee of four appointed by the Orispins

at their last meeting called upon several of the most prominent employers yesterday afternoon and submitted a proposition for the settlement of the existing difficulties. Although not at liberty to existing difficulties. Although not at heery or make the basis of their offer known antil it shall have been laid before the "District Council," the committee nevertheless expressed a hope to the reporter who visited them that it will be accepted, and that to-morrow the men will again return to work. At the manufactory of Mr. S. C. Burt, it is thought, work will be resumed about Tuesday or Wednesday at a compromised rate of wages. This compromised was offered by the "jours" of that establishment last week, and was, in effect, that the men who had been receiving higher wages for their work than the society demanded would accept its rate, striking off the surplus. Whether the committee who yesterday called upon the employers made this kind of a proposition or not is not as yet known, but it is highly probable they did.

In conversation Mr. Burt, who employs a large number of men, stated to a representative of the Herald that, as far as he knew, there was not as yet any prospect of work being resumed very soon in his establishment. He had not received a proposition of any kind from any such committee as is above referred to, and, so far as he was personally concerned, was very well satisfied with the condition of affairs, as trade was just now extremely dull.

This was found to be the scatiment of several leading firms, while others, again, were a little desirous of an adjustment of the present difficulties below for in some way speedily arrived at. make the basis of their offer known until it shall